

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

by

Edward P. Meisburger and S. Jeffress Williams

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT NO. 82-10

**OCTOBER 1982** 



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About 1800 square kilometers of the central New Jersey inner shelf between Avalon and 7.5 kilometers north of Barnegat Inlet was surveyed to assess and quantify marine sand and gravel resources 6 meters below the sea floor. The primary data consist of 1133 kilometers of high-resolution seismic reflection profiles, limited side-scan sonar coverage, and 97 vibracores, a maximum of 6 meters long. Limits of the surveys were generally from about the -7-meter depth contour seaward to about the -21-meter depth contour, a maximum of some 22 kilometers offshore. (continued)

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Analyses of the survey data reveal that an estimated 172 million cubic meters of suitable sand is present in 15 different locales. Most of the sand is contained in linear and arcuate shoals that appear to be Holocene to modern in age. The shoals are resting on a pre-Holocene age substrate composed of sedimentary deposits of fluvial origin. These deposits show evidence of past subaerial erosion.

2

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#### PREFACE

This report is one of a series which describes results of the Inner Continental Shelf Sediment and Structure (ICONS) study. The preliminary objective of the ICONS study is locating and delineating offshore sand and gravel deposits suitable for beach restoration and maintenance. The subject of this report is three survey areas off the central New Jersey coast. The work was carried out under the U.S. Army Coastal Engineering Research Center's (CERC) Barrier Island Sedimentation Studies work unit, Shore Protection and Restoration Program, Coastal Engineering Area of Civil Works Research and Development.

This report was prepared by Edward P. Meisburger and S. Jeffress Williams, CERC geologists, under the general supervision of Dr. C.H. Everts, Chief, Engineering Geology Branch, and Mr. N. Parker, Chief, Engineering Development Division. Original copies of all the seismic records from the Barnegat and Little Egg surveys are stored at CERC. The cores from these surveys are in a repository at the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston, Virginia. The records and cores from the Ocean City to Avalon survey are at the U.S. Army Engineer District, Philadelphia.

Technical Director of CERC was Dr. Robert W. Whalin, P.E., upon publication of this report.

Comments on this publication are invited.

Approved for publication in accordance with Public Law 166, 79th Congress, approved 31 July 1945, as supplemented by Public Law 172, 88th Congress, approved 7 November 1963.

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TED E. BISHOP
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Commander and Director

## CONTENTS

		CONVERSION FACTORS, U.S. CUSTOMARY TO METRIC (SI)	ag e
	I	INTRODUCTION	7
	II	SETTING	7
	III	POTENTIAL BORROW AREAS	18
	IV	SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	18
APF	ENDIX		
	A	CORE SEDIMENT DESCRIPTIONS	2:
	В	GRANULOMETRIC DATA AND CUMULATIVE CURVE PLOTS	38
	С	SEISMIC REFLECTION PROFILES	43
		TABLES	
1	Grain	-size scalessoil classification	16
2	Prima	ry sediment classes from the central New Jersey shelf	17
3		tial borrow areas	22
4		from the Ocean City to Avalon survey	23
5		sing core sites	23
_		FIGURES	
1	Centr	al New Jersey study area	8
2		ion of seismic reflection profiles and vibratory cores in	
-		Barnegat Inlet, New Jersey, area	9
3		ion of seismic reflection profiles and vibratory cores in study area from Ship Bottom to Atlantic City	10
4		ion of seismic reflection profiles, side-scan sonar records, vibracores off Ocean City to Avalon segment	11
5	Bathy	metric map of the inner shelf off Barnegat Inlet, New Jersey	12
6		metric map of the shelf from Harvey Cedars to Atlantic	13
7		metric map of the study area south of Ocean City to on, New Jersey	14

## CONTENTS

## FIGURES--Continued

8	Map of the Barnegat Inlet shelf area showing shoal areas					
	having the highest potential for sand suitable for beach nourishment	. :	19			
9	Map of the Little Egg Inlet shelf area showing shoal areas having the highest potential for sand suitable for beach nourishment	• ;	20			
10	Map of the Ocean City to Avalon shelf area showing shoal areas having the highest potential for sand suitable for beach nourishment	. :	21			

# CONVERSION FACTORS, U.S. CUSTOMARY TO METRIC (SI) UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

U.S. customary units of measurement used in this report can be converted to metric (SI) units as follows:

Multiply	by	To obtain
inches	25.4	millimeters
	2.54	centimeters
square inches	6.452	square centimeters
cubic inches	16.39	cubic centimeters
feet	30.48	centimeters
	0.3048	meters
square feet	0.0929	square meters
cubic feet	0.0283	cubic meters
yards	0.9144	meters
square yards	0.836	square meters
cubic yards	0.7646	cubic meters
miles	1.6093	kilometers
square miles	259.0	hectares
knots	1.852	kilometers per hour
acres	0.4047	hectares
foot-pounds	1.3558	newton meters
millibars	$1.0197 \times 10^{-3}$	kilograms per square centimeter
ounces	28.35	grams
pounds	453.6	grams
•	0.4536	kilograms
ton, long	1.0160	metric tons
ton, short	0.9072	metric tons
degrees (angle)	0.01745	radians
Fahrenheit degrees	5/9	Celsius degrees or Kelvins <sup>1</sup>

 $<sup>^1</sup>$ To obtain Celsius (C) temperature readings from Fahrenheit (F) readings, use formula: C = (5/9) (F -32).

To obtain Kelvin (K) readings, use formula: K = (5/9) (F -32) + 273.15.

# SAND RESOURCES ON THE INNER CONTINENTAL SHELF OFF THE CENTRAL NEW JERSEY COAST

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Edward P. Meisburger and S. Jeffress Williams

#### I. INTRODUCTION

The construction, improvement, and periodic maintenance of beaches and dunes by the placement of suitable sand along the shoreline is an important means of counteracting coastal erosion and of enhancing recreational facilities (U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, 1977). In recent years, it has become increasingly difficult to obtain large volumes of suitable sand from lagoons and land-based sources for this purpose because of economic and ecological factors. Accordingly, the Coastal Engineering Research Center (CERC) initiated an Inner Continental Shelf Sediment and Structure (ICONS) study to locate offshore sand resources suitable for beach nourishment. This report, part of that effort, deals with the location and physical characteristics of offshore sand deposits on the inner shelf adjacent to the central New Jersey coast. It is the third report in the CERC series on sand resources off the New Jersey coast.

The study area is a 1800-square kilometer zone, 13 to 22 kilometers wide, adjacent to the shore which extends from Avalon north to 7.5 kilometers north of Barnegat Inlet (39°00' N. to 39°50.0' N.) (Fig. 1). Survey data collected by CERC from the Barnegat Inlet and Little Egg Inlet regions consist of 9°3 trackline kilometers of seismic reflection profile and 67 sediment vibracores ranging from 0.34 to 3.75 meters long (Figs. 2 and 3). The data from the Ocean City region (Fig. 4) were collected by a private contractor with the U.S. Army Engineer District, Philadelphia. CERC collected and analyzed 180 kilometers of seismic and side-scan sonar data and 30 cores from 2 to 6 meters long and averaging 4.2 meters. These data were supplemented by National Ocean Survey (NOS) hydrographic data and pertinent scientific and technical literature.

Parts of this report dealing with the Barnegat and Little Egg Harbor survey areas are primarily the result of a reconnaissance effort; seismic line spacing and core density are not suitably detailed for reliable delineation of borrow sites. Consequently, further study of promising locales in these areas is needed before selection or use in project design and construction. The Ocean City survey was designed to evaluate sand availability for a specific beach-fill project and therefore may be considered final.

#### II. SETTING

The inner shelf off central New Jersey is a topographically and geologically complex region (Figs. 5, 6, and 7). The principal topographic elements

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>U.S. ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, COASTAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTER, Shore Protection Manual, 3d ed., Vols. I, II, and III, Stock No. 008-022-00113-1, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1977, 1,262 pp.

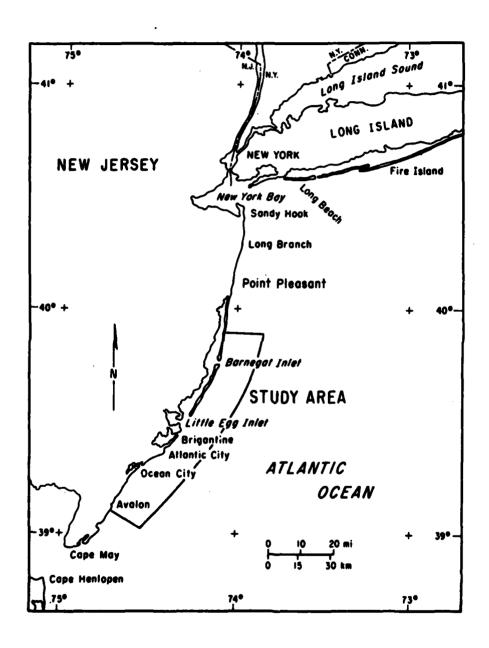


Figure 1. Central New Jersey study area.

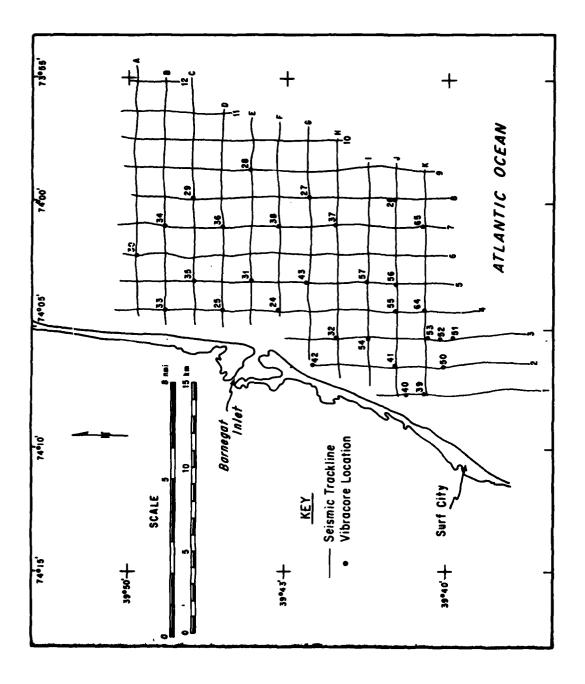


Figure 2. Location of seismic reflection profiles and vibratory cores in the Barnegat Inlet, New Jersey, area.

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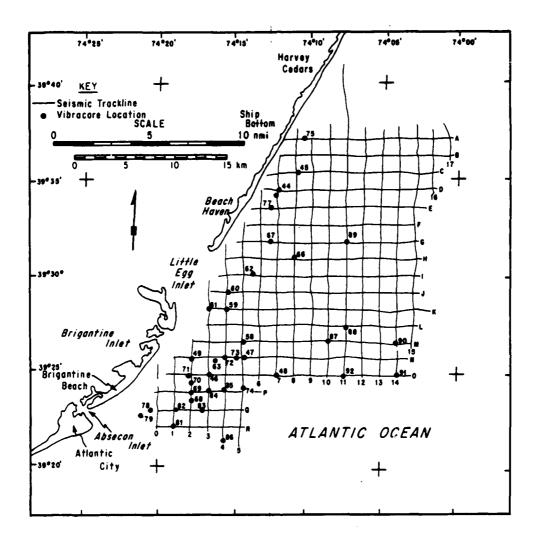


Figure 3. Location of seismic reflection profiles and vibratory cores in the study area from Ship Bottom to Atlantic City, New Jersey.

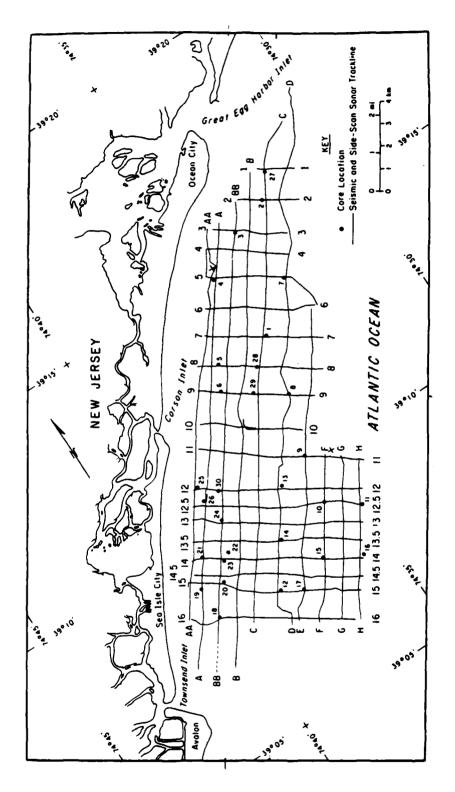


Figure 4. Location of seismic reflection profiles and side-scan sonar records as well as vibracores used to assess sand resources on the shelf off Ocean City to Avalon segment of the New Jersey coast.

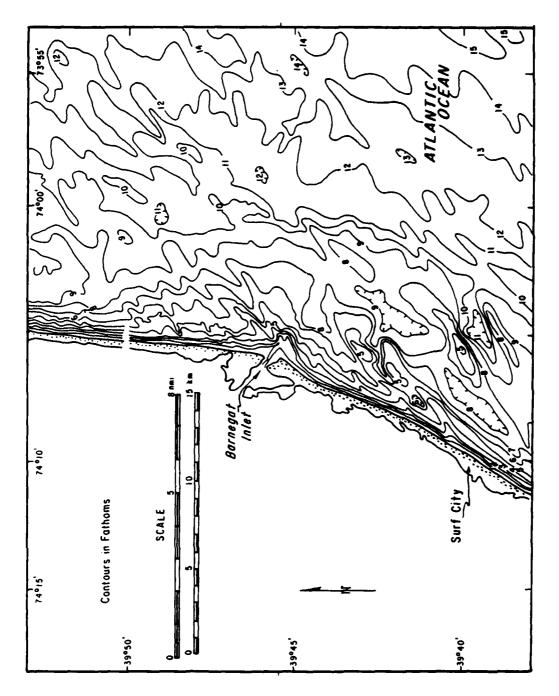


Figure 5. Bathymetric map of the inner shelf off Barnegat Inlet, New Jersey.

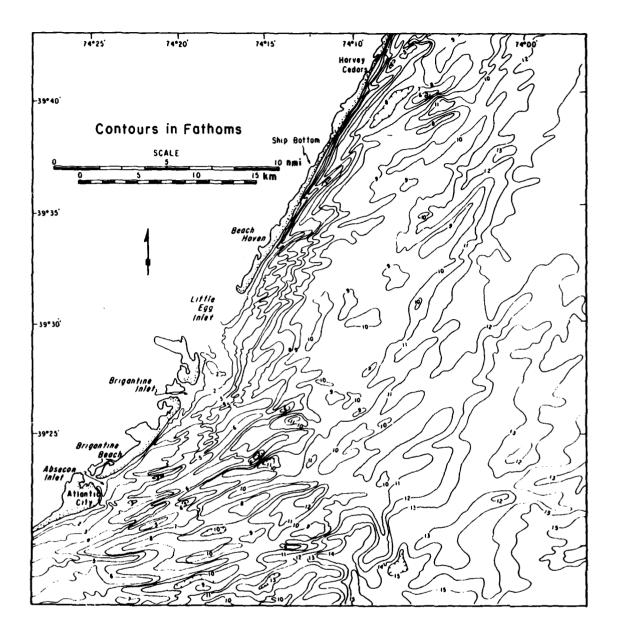


Figure 6. Bathymetric map of the shelf from Harvey Cedara to Atlantic City, New Jersey.

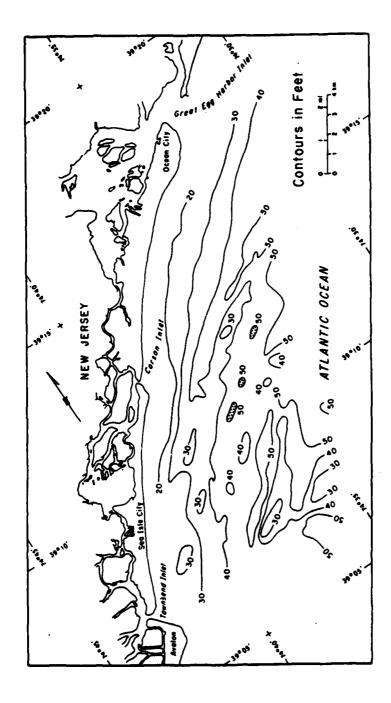


Figure 7. Bathymetric map of the study area south of Ocean City to Avalon, New Jersey.

are the shoreface and the adjacent inner shelf sea floor. Secondary elements, which consist mostly of inlet-associated shoals and linear-type sand shoals, create the irregular bottom topography characteristic of this region. The linear shoals occur both as projections from the shoreface and as isolated shoals on the inner shelf floor (Duane, et al., 1972<sup>2</sup>). Their relief of several meters and lengths to several thousand meters offer the highest potential for sand resources.

The coast adjacent to the study area is composed of sandy, low-lying barrier islands which are backed by narrow and shallow lagoons; the islands are divided in several places by tidal inlets.

Sediments recovered in CERC cores from the study area are described in the visual logs in Appendix A. In the logs and elsewhere in this report particle-size descriptions follow the Wentworth scale (Table 1). Grain-size data for selected sand-size samples from the cores are contained in Appendix B. Reduced line profiles of selected seismic reflection are in Appendix C. Most of the sediments from the study area can be grouped into a number of characteristic types on the primary bases of grain size and mineral composition. These categories are summarized in Table 2. Letters designating the sediment classes are used in the core log descriptions to identify the core intervals occupied by sediment conforming in general to the type description. Sediments which do not conform to any of the types are identified by the letter U. Similarities between sediments in a particular category do not necessarily indicate a stratigraphic relationship; in many cases they may be due to sir i writy in source and environment of deposition.

The various sediment types found in the study area are largely consistent with the class categories described by Meisburger and Williams (1980)<sup>3</sup> for the Cape May area. Consequently, the latter designators and category descriptions in Table 2 of this report are about the same, with only minor changes, as those of the Cape May report.

The typical surficial sediment in most of the study area is light brown quartz sand containing relatively small amounts of mollusk shell fragments. Locally, there are admixtures of granules and rounded pebbles which, for the most part, consist of rock fragments. Most of the surficial sediment appears to be of modern to Holocene age and was deposited and reworked by nearshore processes from the last transgression of the sea to the present. The surficial sediments are thickest in shoal areas and become relatively thin and locally discontinuous between shoals where older pre-Holocene sediments

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>DUANE, D.B., et al., "Linear Shoals on the Atlantic Inner Continental Shelf, Florida to Long Island," *Shelf Sediment Transport*, Dowden, Hutchinson, and Ross, Inc., Stroudsburg, Pa., 1972, pp. 447-498 (also Reprint 22-73, U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, Fort Belvoir, Va., NTIS 770 172).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>MEISBURGER, E.P., and WILLIAMS, S.J., "Sand Resources on the Inner Continental Shelf of the Cape May Region, New Jersey," MR 80-4, U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, Fort Belvoir, Va., July 1980.

Table 1. Grain-size scales--soil classification (modified from U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, 19774).

	nified Sassifica		ASTM Mesh	mm Size	Phi Value	entwort ssificati	
						BOULD	ER
	OBBLE				-6.0 //6.25//	COBBI	LE
	DARSE RAVEL			64.0	-6.0		
FINE	GRAVEL	Quuni Quuni			//=4.25% //=2.25%	PEBBL	E.
	coarse	<i>A</i>	51		1-2.0	GRAVE	L
S			10///	0.5	-1.0	very coarse	
4	medium			1.0		coarse	S
				(A) 0.43		medium	1
0	fine			0.25		fine	ı
					///£3535//	very fine	3)
:	SILT	Aurono.		0.062		SILT	
				0,0039		CLAY	,
	CLAY			0.0024	312.0°	COLLO	ID

 $<sup>^4\</sup>text{U.S.}$  ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, COASTAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTER, op. cit., p. 7.

Table 2. Primary sediment classes from the central New Jersey shelf.

Туре	Lithology	Description
A	Quartz sand	Typically very pale brown (10 yr 7/3) <sup>1</sup> , fine to coarse grain size; 1 to 5 percent shell (predominantly Spisula), well to poorly sorted; silty in places but predominantly clean; granules present locally.
В	Sand and gravel	Typically variable grayish-brown color; sand, granules, and pebbles; shells comprise 1 to 10 percent; generally very poorly sorted; often silty, which occurs in thin layers in most places; frequently consists of reworked substrate.
С	Silt and silty clay	Typically gray (5 yr 6/1) but occasionally brownish gray; mostly barren but contains shells in places; washed residue may contain sand, mica, and pieces of vegetation.
<b>D</b>	Clean to silty sand	Typically grayish brown (10 yr 6/1 to 10 yr 7/2); occasionally yellowish or reddish-yellow, very fine to fine sand; generally well sorted; micaceous locally.
Е	Sand and gravel	Typically very light gray (5 yr 7/1) but often grayish to reddish brown; very poorly sorted sand, predominantly quartz; granules and pebbles consist mostly of quartz and rock fragments.
F	Quartz sand	Typically very light gray (5 yr 7/1) but often grayish to reddish brown; very similar to type E but with little or no gravel; poorly sorted, quartz predominant mineral.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm l}$  Munsell Soil Color Code (Munsell Soil Color Charts, 1944 ed., Munsell Color Co., Inc., Baltimore Md.).

often crop out. The composition and textural properties of the surficial layer suggest that it is derived from erosion and reworking of the pre-Holocene substrate.

Below the surficial sediments are diverse sediment deposits ranging from organic-rich mud to gravel. Many are thin bedded and appear to have little lateral extent. Few of these deposits contain mollusk shells and shell fragments or other calcareous organic particles. Some are yellowish brown, which suggests that they may have been deposited in a subserial setting or have been exposed to leaching subsequent to their deposition. The heterogeneous character, extremely poor sorting, and oxidation type color of the coarser subsurface deposits, as well as the presence of channellike subbottom reflectors on the seismic records, suggest a fluvial origin.

#### III. POTENTIAL BORROW AREAS

Analyses of the geophysical records and vibracores identified 15 potential borrow areas where sand judged suitable for beach nourishment may be recovered. The areas are identified by letters A to O in Figures 8, 9, and 10. Tables 3 and 4 provide a summary of the pertinent information for the 15 borrow areas. Volume calculations were made for the Holocene marine sand deposits where seismic reflection and topographic control were sufficient for a reasonably reliable estimate. In addition, 10 cores at isolated sites contained suitable sand but additional data are needed to fully evaluate them. Table 5 contains data on these sites, identified by core number, where the specified core recovered potentially usable sand from deposits which were not associated with any discernible topographic or seismic reflection features. For this reason the core data could not be projected beyond the immediate area of the core site and no area or volume calculations could be made. Some of these sites contain Holocene marine sand (type A) which does not seem to be associated with a prominent shoal. The remaining sites contain type E or F material which is thought to be pre-Holocene fluvial sediment.

#### IV. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Approximately 1800 square kilometers of the central New Jersey shoreface and Inner Continental Shelf was surveyed, using several seismic reflection devices and a total of 97 vibratory cores to locate and quantify sand resources suitable for use as fill in nourishing recreation beaches on the adjacent barrier islands. Study results show that a large number of linear and arcuate shoals are present which contain large volumes of clean quartz sand. Most of the shoals appear to be Holocene to modern in age and to overlie a substrate of pre-Holocene sedimentary deposits which are fluvial in origin and exhibit characteristics of past subserial erosion. It is estimated that about 172 million cubic meters of suitable sand from 15 potential borrow sites is present. In addition, 10 other sites were found to contain suitable material, but there are insufficient data on these sites to project the deposit beyond the core site or to estimate volumes available. Additional data are required to evaluate these sites.

A very important consideration that was not addressed in this report is the possible adverse effects of removing sand by dredging from shoreface

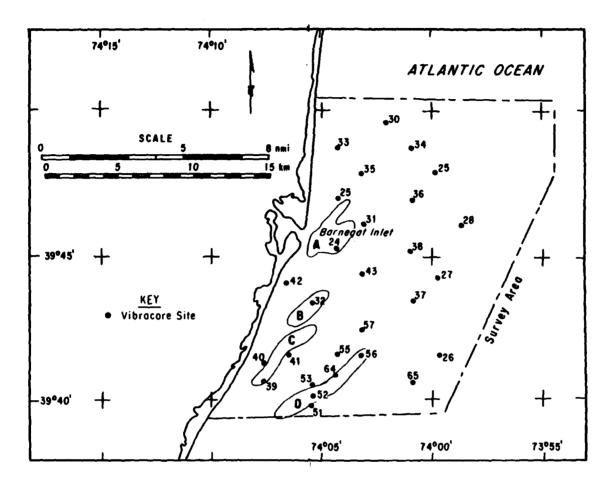


Figure 8. Map of the Barnegat Inlet shelf area showing shoal areas having the highest potential for sand suitable for beach nourishment. Sites A to D are described in Table 3.

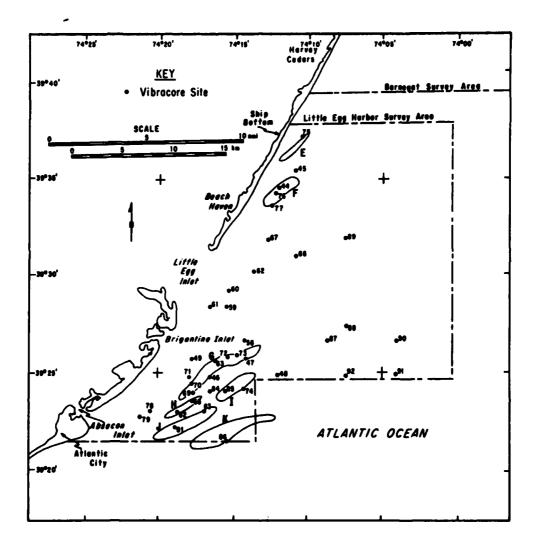
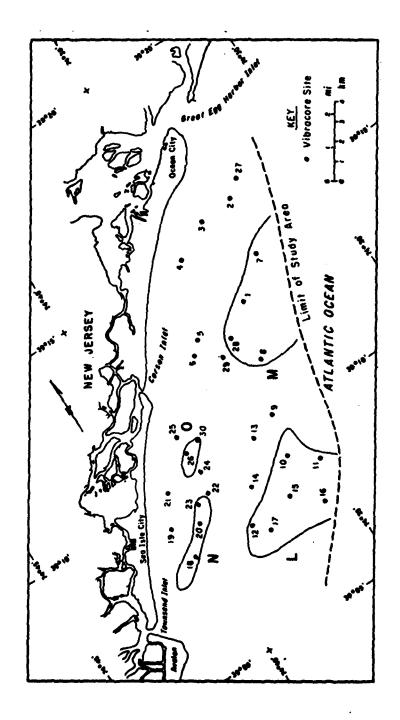


Figure 9. Map of the Little Egg Inlet shelf area showing shoal areas having the highest potential for sand suitable for beach nourishment. Sites E to K are described in Table 3.



Map of the Ocean City to Avalon shelf area showing shoal areas having the highest potential for sand suitable for beach nourishment. Sites L to O are described in Table 3. Figure 10.

Linear shoal Type deposit Linear shoal Inlet shoal Estimated volume (x 106 m<sup>3</sup>) 4.54 12.72 25.18 4.44 8.38 28.50 14.92 14.70 1.32 27.84 5.86 (m) 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.8 2.1 1.8 1.8 2.5 2.7 2.4 2.3 Thickness 3.0 3.0 7.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 3.0 3.7 5.5 6.1 4.8  $(\times 10^6 \text{ m}^2)$ 4.07 0.49 5.96 4.30 1.46 6.03 9.36 2.34 3.97 1.67 8.34 2.41 0.24 4.87 Table 3. Potential borrow areas. Standard deviation 0.57 to 1.02 0.58 to 0.94 0.53 to 0.11 0.46 to 0.83 0.49 to 0.72 0.73 to 1.08 0.52 to 0.78 0.73 to 0.79 0.70 to 0.87 0.46 to 1.05 0.72 to 0.91 Grain-size analysis not available but areas L to 0 contain clean, medium-Grain size 1.4 to 1.0 1.6 to 1.0 3.1 to 1.0 1.9 to 1.0 2.4 to 1.0 2.3 to 1.2 2.5 to 0.8 1.9 to 1.4 2.0 to 1.0 1.5 to 1.4 2.1 to 1.5 Mean dismeter to coarse-grain sand 0.39 to 0.50 0.20 to 0.49 0.18 to 0.57 0.27 to 0.39 0.24 to 0.36 0.33 to 0.52 0.28 to 0.52 0.19 to 0.49 0.24 to 0.51 0.35 to 0.38 0.11 to 0.49 10,11,12,15, 16,17 46,47,63,68, 51,52,56,64 44,76,77 Core No. 1,7,8,28 18,20,23 74,85 81,83 86 32 Water depth 9 to 13 7 to 11 9 to 13 9 to 15 to 16 9 to 11 9 to 11 9 to 13 6 to 9 7 to 11 9 to 15 15 to 16 9 to 11 9 to 13 3 Designation

Table 4. Cores from the Ocean City to Avalon survey.

Core No.	Water depth (m)	Core length (m)	Overburden thickness (n)	Hedium-coerse sand thickness (p)	Core location
1	12.2	3.4	0	1.1	Linear shoal
2	11	5.9	0.7	0.2	Shoreface
3	8.5	4.5	-	0	Shoreface
4	7.9	6.1		0	Shoreface
5	9.8	3.0		0	Shoreface
6	11.6	4.2	0.8	3.4	Shoreface
7	16.5	2.4	0.1	2.3	Intershoal swale
8	14	4.8	0	4.8	Intershoal swale
9	13.7	4.3		0.	Intershoal swale
10	11.9	3.4	0	1.5	Linear shoal
11	15.2	4.2	0 .	3.1	Intershoel swale
12	14.6	3.6	0 .	3.6	Intershoal swale
13	12.8	4.5	_	0	Linear shoal
14	13.7	5.0	2.1	2.9	Intershoal swale
15	10.4	2.2	0	1.1	Linear shoal swale
16	8.5	2.9	Œ	2.9	Linear shoal swale
17	9.1	2.4	0	2.4	Linear shoal swale
18	8.5	5.0	0	2.1	Linear shoel swale
19	7.3	4.8		o l	Linear shoal swale
20	9.1	6.0	<u> </u>	2.9	Linear shoel swale
21	6.7	5.2		0	Linear shoal swale
22	9.8	4.6		Ó	Linear shoal swale
23	10.7	3.0	0	3.0	Linear shoal swale
24	9.5	3.5		0	Linear shoal swale
25	7.3	5.0		o	Shoreface
26	10.7	5.9	0	3.0	Shoreface
27	10.1	5.7	· ·	0	Shoreface
28	8.5	2.0	0	2.0	Linear shoel
29	10.4	4.4	_	Ō	Linear shoal
30	9.1	4.4	0	1.5	Linear shoel

Table 5. Promising core sites.

Core		Mean di	Grain size standard deviation	
no.	depth (m)	(==)	(ph£)	primera con memor
25	9.8	0.36 to 0.69	1.5 to 0.5	0.28 to 0.49
30	17.1	0.61 to 0.85	0.7 to 0.3	0.66 to 1.23
33	9.8	0.36 to 0.62	1.5 to 0.7	0.41 to 0.77
34	18.3	0.20 to 0.46	2.3 to 1.1	0.59 to 1.38
39	7.9	0.29 to 0.39	1.8 to 1.4	0.43 to 0.64
45	14.6	0.55 to 0.61	0.9 to 0.7	0.62 to 0.69
48	19.2	0.32 to 0.48	1.6 to 1.1	0.(3 to 0.81
65	21.3	0.20 to 0.38	2.3 to 1.4	).52 to 2.21
87	18.6	0.42 to 0.47	1.2 to 1.1	J.56 to 0.88
88	19.2	0.39 to 0.54	1.4 to 0.9	0.52 to 0.73

areas or from the nearshore shoals. Various studies have shown that the shoreface to some seaward "close-out" depth is in dynamic equilibrium with the shore (e.g., Hallermeier, 1981<sup>5</sup>). If sand were dredged from within this zone it may cause sand to move seaward from the beach and aggravate coastal erosion. The shoals present within the study area, even out to depths of -20 meters, appear to be acted upon by modern coastal processes, and modification or removal of the shoals by dredging could affect wave energy levels on the adjacent coast as well as the coastal sediment budget. These subjects should be studied in detail before initiation of any sand removal by dredging.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>HALLERMEIER, R.J., "Seaward Limit of Significant Sand Transport by Waves: An Annual Zonation for Seasonal Profiles," CETA 81-2, U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, Fort Belvoir, Va., Jan. 1981.

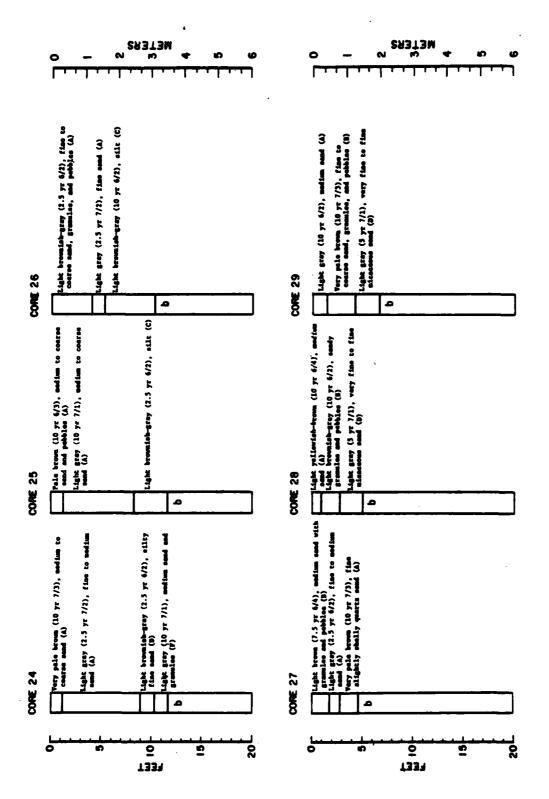
### APPENDIX A

## CORE SEDIMENT DESCRIPTIONS

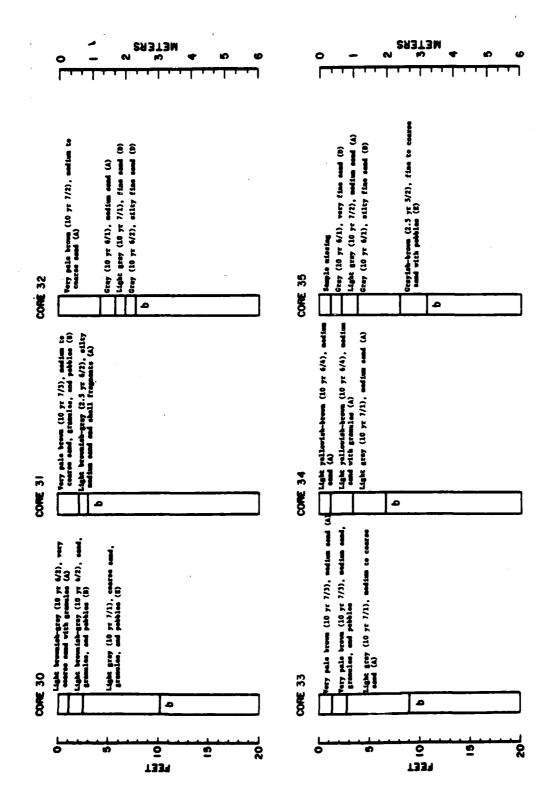
This appendix contains sediment descriptions from cores in the Barnegat and Little Egg Inlets region. They are based on both megascopic and microscopic examination from sampling locations shown in Figures 2, 3, and 4. Sediment color is based on dry samples. The letter "b" denotes the bottom of the core.

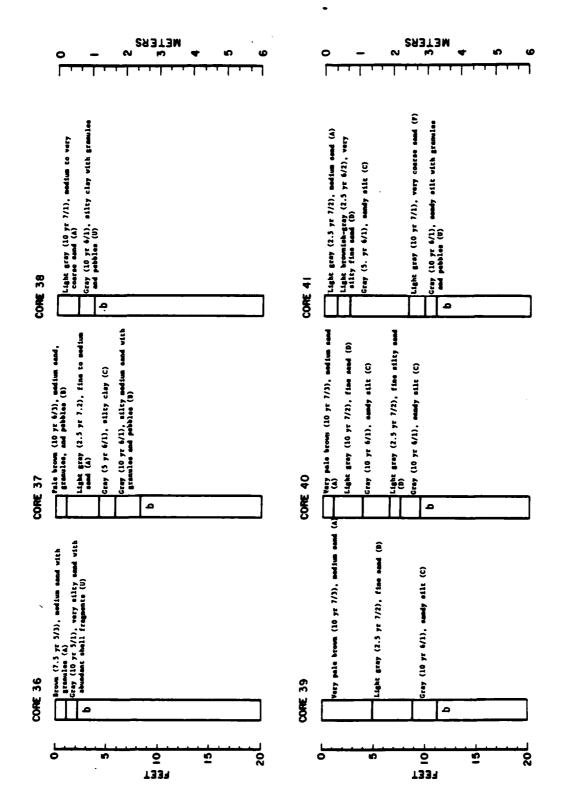
Sediment names are based on the following Wentworth classifications (see Table 1).

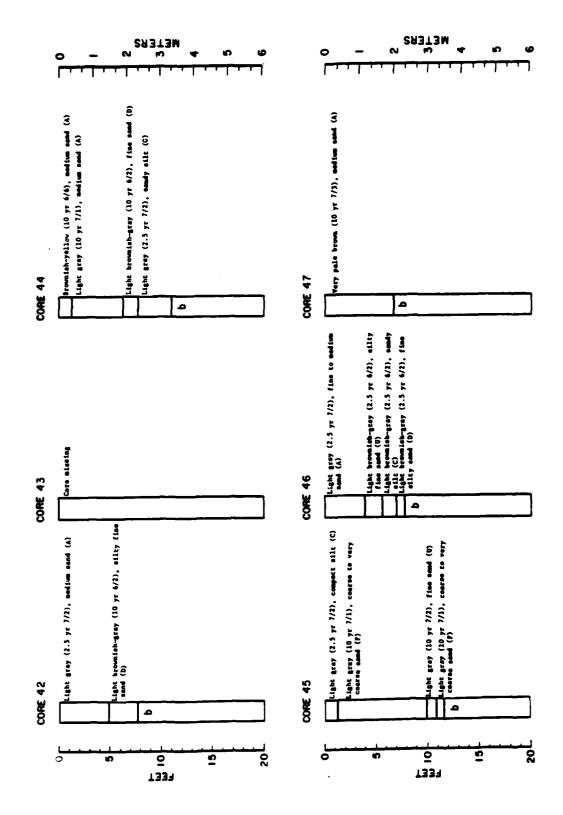
Sediment	Siz	e				
	(mm)	(phi)				
Gravel	>2	<-1				
Very coarse sand	1.0 to 2.0	0 to -1				
Coarse sand	0.5 to 1.0	1 to 0-				
Medium sand	0.25 to 0.5	2 to 1-				
Fine sand	0.125 to 0.25	3 to 2-				
Very fine sand	0.0625 to 0.125	4 to 3-				
Silt and mud	<0.0625	>4				
Sorting terms						
Very well sorted	0.35					
Well sorted		0.50				
Moderately well s	orted	0.80				
Moderately sorted	1.40					
Poorly sorted	2.00					
Very poorly sorte	2.60					
Extremely poorly sorted						

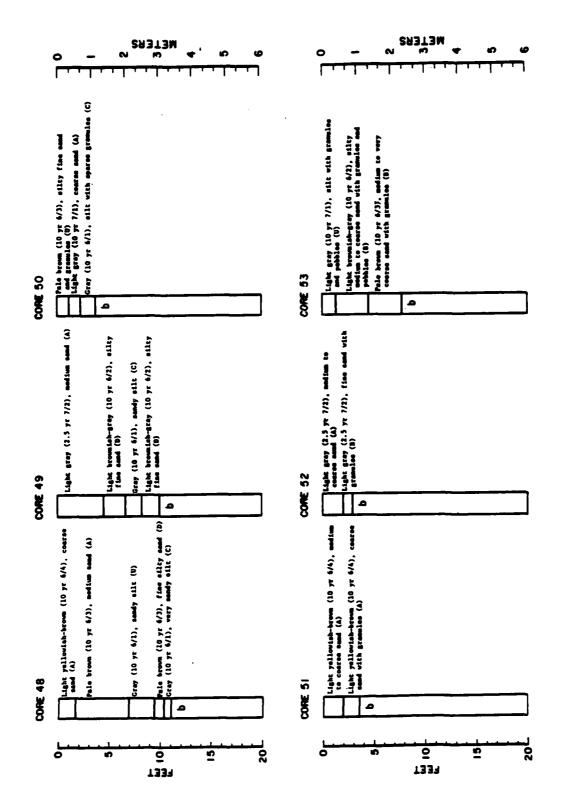


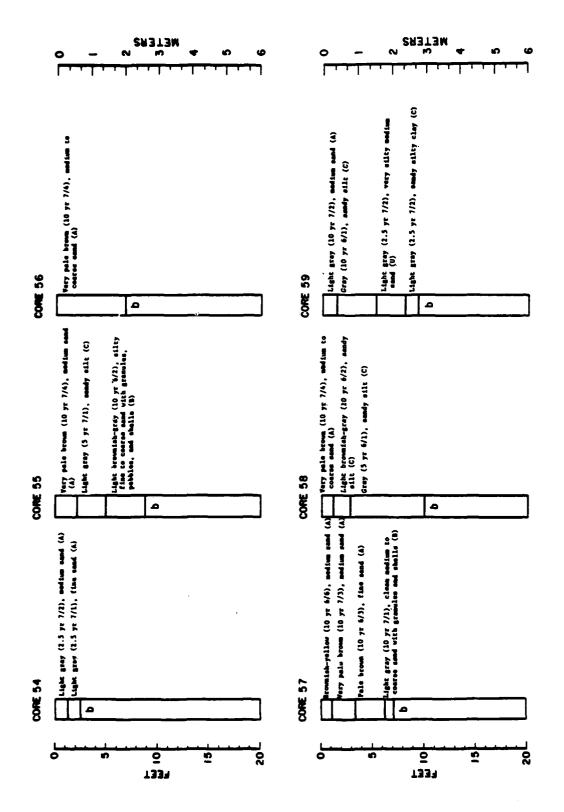
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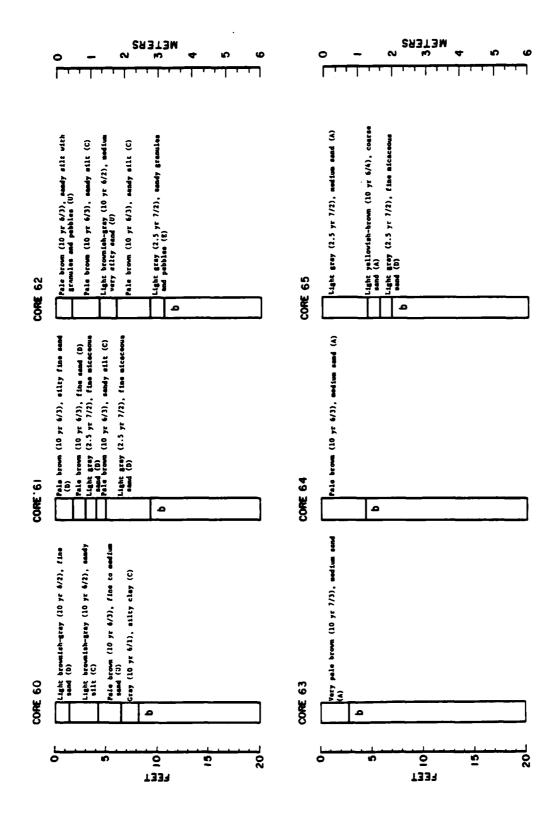


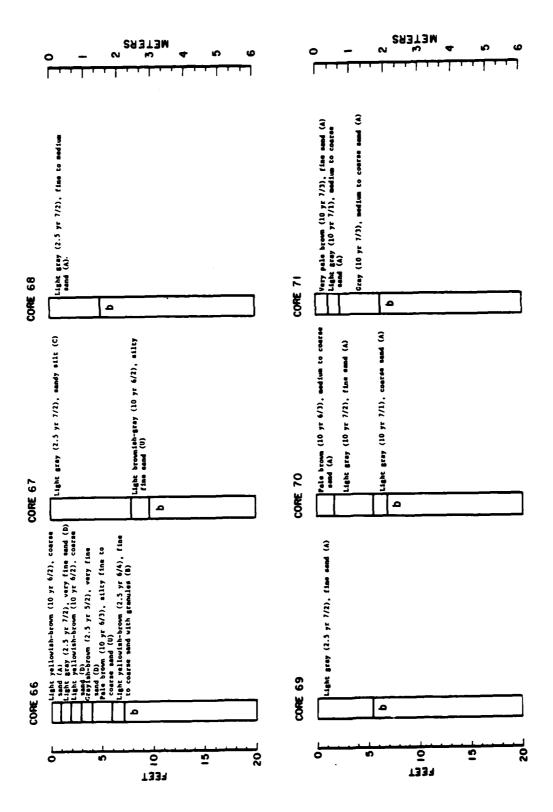


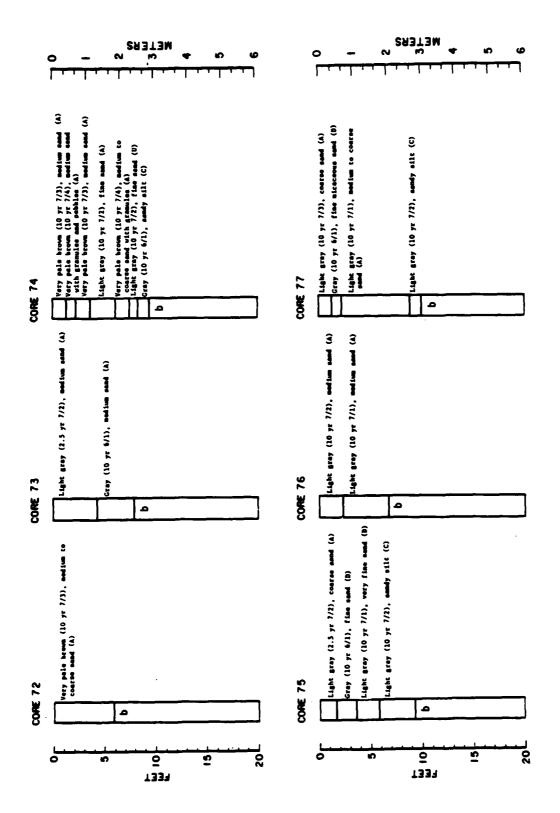


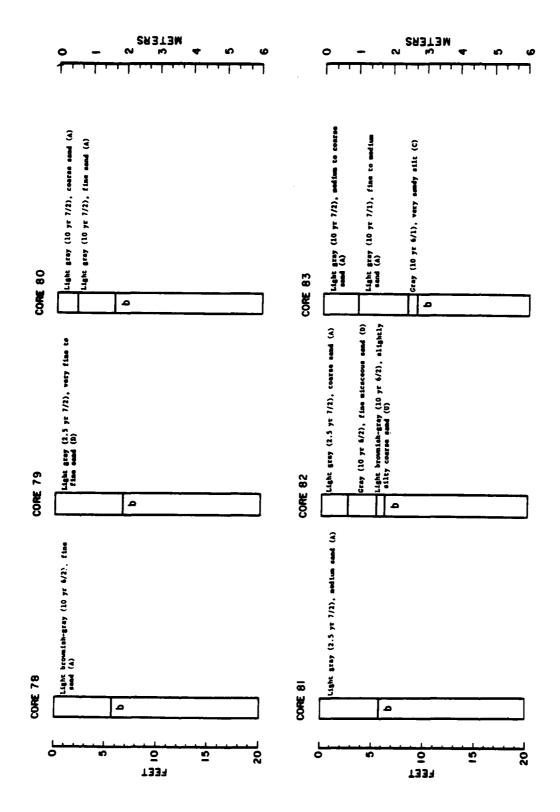


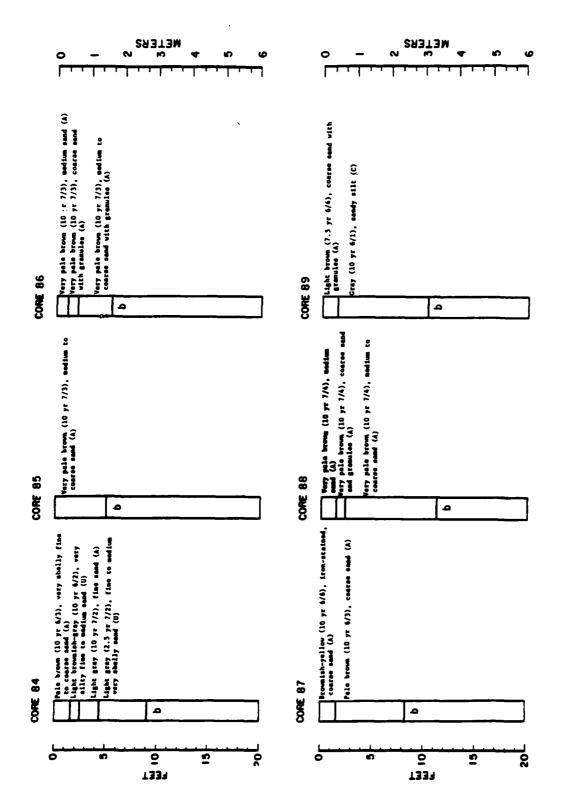


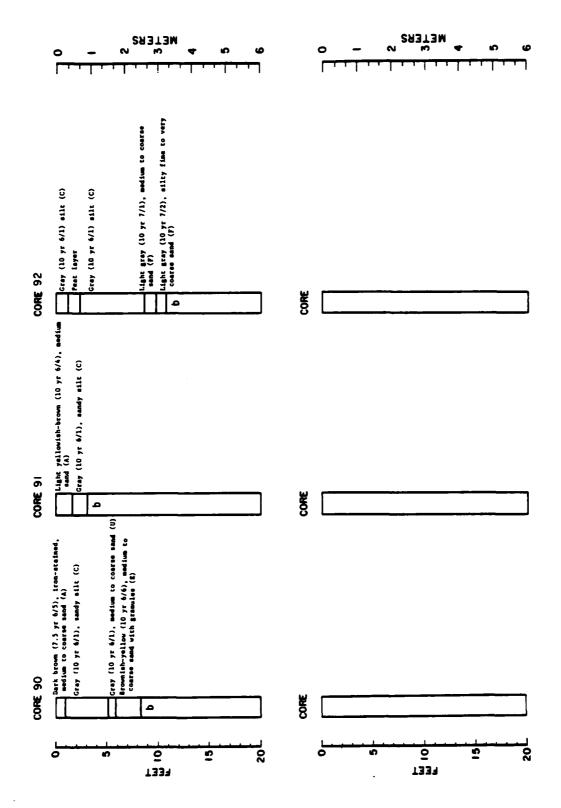












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## APPENDIX B

## GRANULOMETRIC DATA AND CUMULATIVE CURVE PLOTS

This appendix contains the results of CERC's Rapid Sediment Analyzer (RSA) size analyses of 180 sediment samples from 64 cores in the study area (see Figs. 2, 3, and 4). Analyses are based on sand-size fractions only.

The samples are identified by core number and sample interval below the top of the core. Specific locations of the samples from each core are given in Appendix A.

Experience has shown that grain-size values from RSA analyses are consistent and slightly coarser than results of dry sieve analyses of identical samples. To relate these RSA data to other sieve data, empirical relations for converting RSA means and standard deviation to sieve analyses equivalents have been determined. The relationships, developed from RSA and sieve analyses at a 0.25-phi interval, are:

mean: 
$$\bar{\chi}_{\phi \text{sieve}} = 1.0735 \ \bar{\chi}_{\phi \text{RSA}} + 0.1876$$

RSA standard deviation values may be converted to sieve sorting equivalents by the formula:

standard deviation:  $\sigma_{\phi}$  sieve = 1.4535  $\sigma_{\phi}$  RSA - 0.146

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## APPENDIX C

## SEISMIC REFLECTION PROFILES

This appendix contains line drawings of principal seismic reflectors of selected seismic reflection profiles from the Barnegat and Little Egg Inlets regions. The approximate position and extent of these profile sections are shown in Figures C-1 and C-2. The vertical scales are in feet and meters and are based on a sound velocity of 1463 meters in water and 1658 meters in sediments. Horizontal scale is variable because of dependence on survey boat speed. The approximate scale can be judged by reference to the plots in Figures A-1 and A-2. On each profile the first line below the zero line is the bottom water interface; all deeper lines are subbottom reflectors.

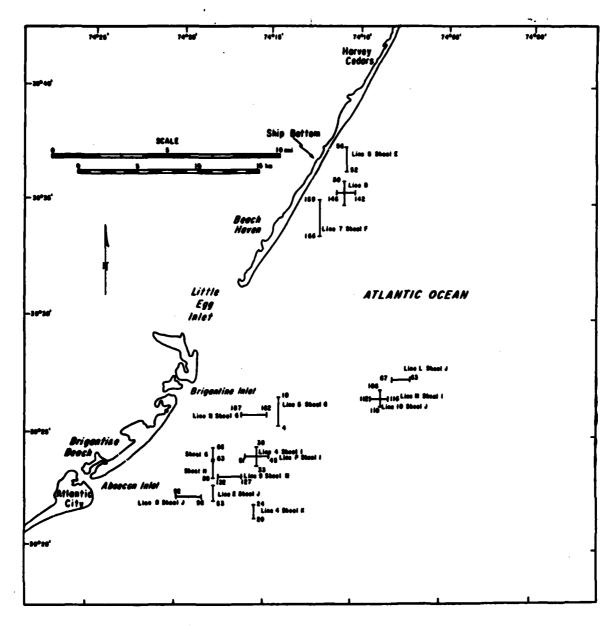
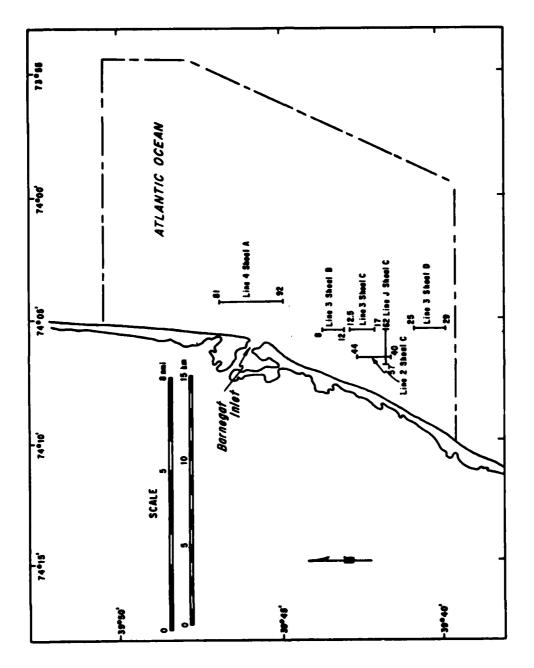
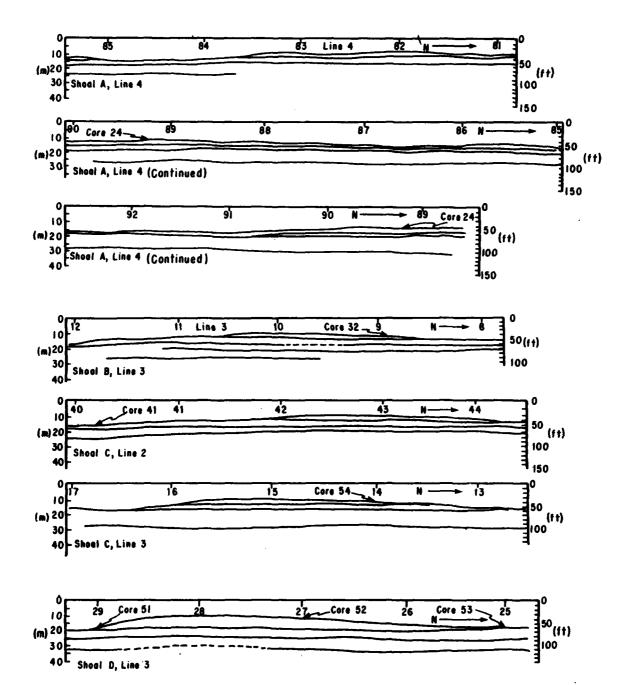


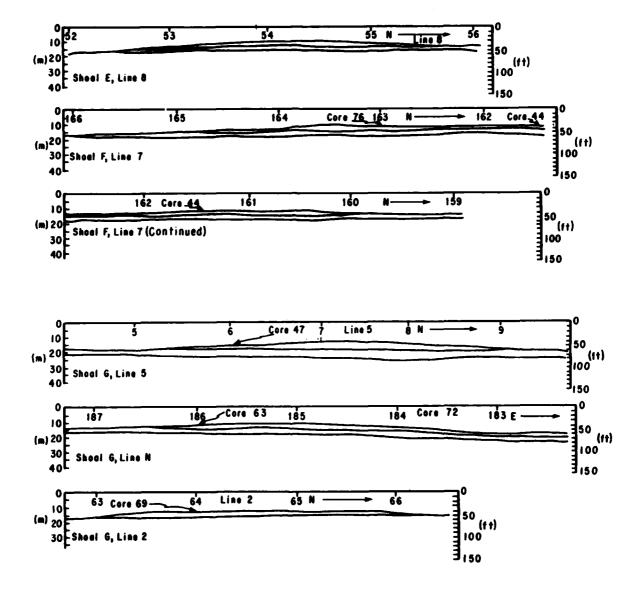
Figure C-1. Parts of seismic reflection profile lines shown in this appendix; Little Egg Harbor area.

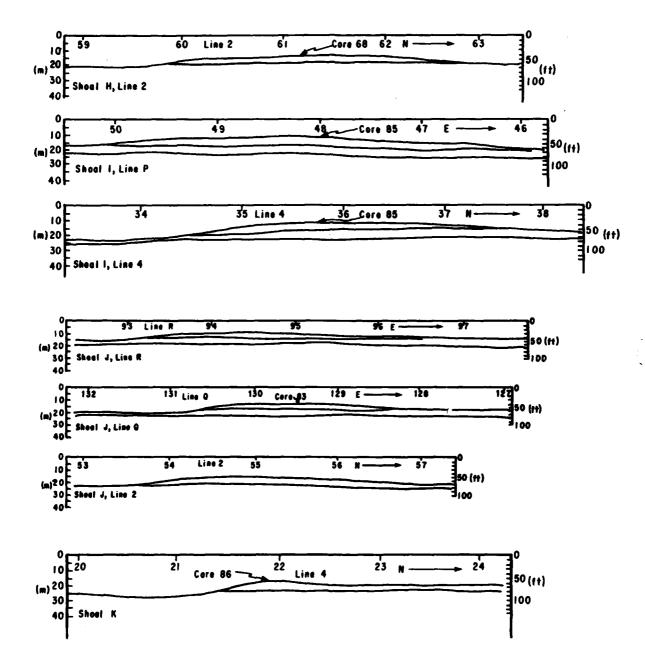


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Figure C-2. Parts of seismic reflection profile lines shown in this appendix; Barnegat area.







Meisburger, Edward P.

Sand resources on the inner Continental Shelf off the central New Jersey coast / by Edward P. Helsburger and S. Jeffress Williams.—Fort Belvoir, Va.: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, Springfield, Va.: available from NTIS, 1982. [48] p.: 111; ; 28 cm.—(Miscellansous report / Coastal Engineering Research Center; no. 82-10). Cover title.

"October 1982."

Report is one of a series describing results of the Inner Continental Shalf Sediment and Structure (ICONS) study which main objective is locating and delineating offshore send and gravel

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Sand resources on the Inner Continental Shelf off the central New Jersey coast / by Edward P. Maisburger and S. Jeffress Williams.—Fort Melvoir, Va.: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, Springfield, Va.: available from NTIS, 1982. [46] p.: 111.; 28 cm.—(Miscellansous report / Coastal Engineering Research Center; no. 82-10). Cover title.
"October 1992."

deposite suitable for beach restoration and maintenance, Erica study represents three survey areas off the central New Jersey coast.

1. Geomorphology. 2. Continental Shelf. 3. Beach nourishment.

4. Sand sources. 5. Sediments. 6. Saimic profilling. 7. New Jersey coast. 1. Title. II. Williams, S. Jeffress. III. Coastal Engineering Research Contex (U.S.). IV, Series: Miscellaneous resport (Coastal Engineering Research Centex (U.S.); no. 82-10. TC203 Report is one of a series describing results of the Inner Continental Shelf Sediment and Structure (ICONS) study which main objective is locating and delineating offshore sand and gravel

Meisburger, Edward P.

Sand resources on the Inner Continental Shelf off the central New Jersey coast / by Edward P. Meiaburger and S. Jeffress Williams.—Fort Belvoir v. W.: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers. Coastal Engineer-ing Research Center, Springfeld, Va.: available from NTIS, 1982. [48] p.: ill.; 38 cm.—(Miscellancous report / Coastal Engineering Research Center; no. 82-10). Cover title.

"October 1982."

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